



# Minkowski's Conjecture, Well-Rounded Lattices and Topological Dimension

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# Minkowski's conjecture, well-rounded lattices and topological dimension

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## 1 Introduction

Let  $A \subset \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$  be the diagonal subgroup, and identify  $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$  with the space of unimodular lattices in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . In this paper we show that the closure of any bounded orbit

$$A \cdot L \subset \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$$

meets the set of well-rounded lattices. This assertion implies Minkowski's conjecture for  $n = 6$ , and yields bounds for the density of algebraic integers in totally real sextic fields.

The proof is based on the theory of topological dimension, as reflected in the combinatorics of open covers of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $T^n$ .

**Minkowski's conjecture.** Let  $|x|$  and  $N(x)$  denote the *Euclidean length* and *norm* functions on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , given by

$$|x|^2 = |x_1|^2 + \cdots + |x_n|^2 \text{ and } N(x) = |x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_n|.$$

Note that  $N(x)$  is preserved by the action of the diagonal subgroup

$$A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_n \end{pmatrix} : a_i > 0, a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = 1 \right\} \subset \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R}).$$

The following conjecture is due to Minkowski [Ko, p.18]:

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**Conjecture 1.1** *For any unimodular lattice  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , we have:*

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \inf_{y \in L} N(x - y) \leq 2^{-n}.$$

*Equality holds if and only if  $L = a \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n$  for some  $a \in A$ .*

This conjecture is known for  $n = 2, 3, 4$  and  $5$  by work of Minkowski, Remak, Dyson and Skubenko respectively [Min, §11], [Re], [Dy], [Sk2], [Sk1]. Motivated by the study of algebraic integers, its number-theoretic consequences include:

**Conjecture 1.2** *Let  $K$  be a totally real number field over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , of degree  $n$  and discriminant  $D_K$ . Then for every  $x \in K$  there exists an algebraic integer  $y \in \mathcal{O}_K$  such that*

$$|N_{\mathbb{Q}}^K(x - y)| \leq 2^{-n} \sqrt{D_K}.$$

**Well-rounded lattices.** Given a lattice  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , let  $|L|$  and  $N(L)$  denote the infimum of  $|y|$  and  $N(y)$  respectively over all nonzero  $y \in L$ . A vector  $y \in L$  is *minimal* if  $|y| = |L|$ , and  $L$  is *well-rounded* if its minimal vectors span  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

By the inequality between the arithmetic and geometric means, we have

$$N(x)^{1/n} \leq |x|/\sqrt{n} \tag{1.1}$$

for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Therefore, to prove Minkowski's conjecture for a given value of  $n$ , it suffices to establish:

- ( $W_n$ ) For any lattice  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , there exists an  $a \in A$  such that  $a \cdot L$  is well-rounded; and
- ( $C_n$ ) The covering radius of any well-rounded unimodular lattice satisfies

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \inf_{y \in L} |x - y| \leq \sqrt{n}/2.$$

Equality holds if and only if  $L = g \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n$  for some  $g \in \text{SO}_n(\mathbb{R})$ .

This strategy is used in the proofs cited above.

**Compact orbits.** In 1956, Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer showed that any counterexample to Minkowski's conjecture with minimal dimension must satisfy  $N(L) > 0$  [BiS]; equivalently,  $A \cdot L$  must have compact closure in the space of lattices  $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ .

In this paper we will show:

**Theorem 1.3** *If the orbit closure*

$$\overline{A \cdot L} \subset \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$$

*of a lattice  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is compact, then it meets the locus of well-rounded lattices.*

**Corollary 1.4** *If the covering conjectures ( $C_k$ ) hold for all  $k \leq n$ , then Minkowski's conjecture is also true for all lattices in  $\mathbb{R}^k$ ,  $k \leq n$ .*

Since the covering conjectures are known for  $k \leq 6$  [Wd], we obtain:

**Corollary 1.5** *Minkowski's conjecture holds for  $n = 6$ .*

**Topology of the torus.** The proof of Theorem 1.3 is based on the following topological result.

**Theorem 1.6** *There is no open covering  $T^k = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_k$  of the  $k$ -torus such that the map*

$$H_1(V, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(T^k, \mathbb{Z})$$

*has rank at most  $(i - 1)$  for every component  $V$  of  $U_i$ .*

In the special case where every map  $H_1(V, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(T^k, \mathbb{Z})$  has rank 0, this theorem follows from Lebesgue's characterization of the topological dimension of  $\mathbb{R}^k$ .

To apply the result above to lattices, assume for simplicity that  $A \cdot L$  is not just bounded but actually compact. Then:

- The stabilizer  $A_L$  of  $L$  in  $A$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ ,
- $A/A_L$  is diffeomorphic to a torus of dimension  $k = (n - 1)$ , and
- $L$  arises from a totally real number field via a standard construction (§3).

For each  $a \in A/A_L$ , there is a unique subspace  $M(a) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  spanned by the minimal vectors of the lattice  $a \cdot L$ . If  $\dim M(a) = n$  for some  $a$ , then  $a \cdot L$  is well-rounded and we are done.

Otherwise, the torus  $T^k = A/A_L$  is covered by sets  $S_1, \dots, S_k$ , such that  $\dim M(a) = i$  for all  $a \in S_i$ . The subspace  $M(a)$  varies continuously over  $S_i$ , yielding a monodromy map

$$\pi_1(S_i, a) \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}(M(a)). \quad (1.2)$$

The monodromy acts by diagonal matrices, so the image of (1.2) is an abelian group no larger than  $\mathbb{Z}^{i-1}$ .

On the other hand, the natural map  $\pi_1(S_i, *) \rightarrow \pi_1(T^k)$  has the same kernel as (1.2), so its rank is also at most  $i - 1$ . By thickening the sets  $S_i$  slightly, we obtain a covering of  $T^k$  by open sets  $U_1, \dots, U_k$  whose existence is ruled out by Theorem 1.6. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.3 in the case where  $A \cdot L$  is compact.

To handle the general case, we extend Theorem 1.6 to open coverings of  $\mathbb{R}^k$ , using the Čech-deRham complex of bounded differential forms (§5). We also study those subspaces  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  which satisfying  $\inf_A \|\det(a \cdot M)\| > 0$  (§6). These discussions reveal that many features of the case where  $A \cdot L$  is compact carry over to the case where  $A \cdot L$  is only bounded, allowing us to deduce Theorem 1.3 and Corollary 1.4 in §7 and §8.

**The case  $n = 2$ .** To give a picture of the theorem's underlying geometry, we sketch a proof that  $A \cdot L$  meets the well-rounded locus whenever  $L$  is a lattice in the plane.

Recall that the set of 2-dimensional lattices can be parameterized by the upper halfplane  $\mathbb{H} \subset \mathbb{C}$ , via the correspondence

$$\tau \mapsto L_\tau = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau.$$

The lattice  $L_\tau$  is well-rounded if and only if  $\tau$  belongs to  $W = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \cdot C$ , where  $C$  is the circular arc  $\exp(2\pi i[\pi/3, \pi/2]) \subset \mathbb{C}$ . The locus  $W$  is a spine for the action of  $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  on  $\mathbb{H}$ ; it is a tree connecting the fixed-points of the elliptic elements in  $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ , and each of its complementary regions is contained in a horoball (see Figure 1).

Now it is easy to check that the orbit  $A \cdot L_\tau$  of a given lattice is simply a hyperbolic geodesic through  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ . Since no complete geodesic can be entirely contained in a horoball,  $A \cdot L_\tau$  must meet  $W$ , and therefore  $a \cdot L$  is well-rounded for some  $a \in A$ .

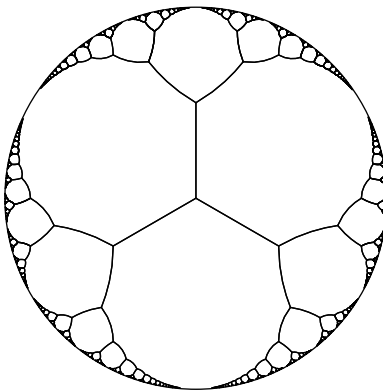


Figure 1. The well-rounded spine for  $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ .

The well-rounded lattices in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  also form a compact spine for the space

$$\mathrm{SO}_n(\mathbb{R}) \backslash \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R}) / \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}),$$

and have been used to study its cohomology [So], [Ash], [AM]. It would be interesting to have a more complete description of the way geodesic flats can meet the well-rounded spine in higher dimensions.

**Notes and references.** The torus covering Theorem 1.6 above aims to isolate the topological core of Minkowski's conjecture. Intricate topological and combinatorial arguments also appear in the proofs for  $n = 3, 4, 5$  by Remak, Dyson and Skubenko.

For a short proof of Minkowski's conjecture for  $n = 3$ , see [Da]. A simplified treatment of the case  $n = 5$ , using the result of Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer cited above, is given by Bambah and Woods in [BW]. Related problems and results are discussed in [GL, Chapter 7].

I would like to thank G. Nebe for introducing me to Minkowski's conjecture, in connection with her paper [BN] with E. Bayer-Fluckiger.

**Notation.** The open ball of radius  $R$  about  $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$  will be denoted by  $B^n(p, R)$ . We will also use the abbreviations  $B^n(R) = B^n(0, R)$ ,  $S^{n-1}(R) = \partial B^n(R)$ ,  $B^n = B^n(1)$  and  $S^{n-1} = S^{n-1}(1)$ . We let  $\text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  denote a matrix in  $A$  specified by its diagonal entries.

## 2 Topology of the torus

Let  $\mathfrak{U}$  be an open covering of a topological space. The *order* of  $\mathfrak{U}$  is the greatest integer  $n$  such that some  $(n + 1)$  distinct elements of  $\mathfrak{U}$  have nonempty intersection. (Equivalently, the order is the dimension of the nerve of  $\mathfrak{U}$ .)

One can also consider the homology of multiple intersections. In this section we will establish:

**Theorem 2.1** *Let  $\mathfrak{U}$  be an open covering of the torus  $T^n = \mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{Z}^n$ . Suppose that for any component  $V$  of the intersection  $U_1 \cap U_2 \cap \dots \cap U_k$  of  $1 \leq k \leq n$  distinct elements of  $\mathfrak{U}$ , the image of the map*

$$H_1(V, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(T^n, \mathbb{Z})$$

*has rank at most  $(n - k)$ . Then  $\mathfrak{U}$  has order at least  $n$ .*

**Corollary 2.2** *There is no open covering  $T^n = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n$  such that the map*

$$H_1(V, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(T^n, \mathbb{Z})$$

*has rank at most  $(i - 1)$  for every component  $V$  of  $U_i$ .*

**Proof.** Apply the theorem above to the covering  $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_1, \dots, U_n\}$ . ■

**Dimension and cohomology.** We begin by sketching the proof of Theorem 2.1 in two special cases.

1. First suppose every intersection  $U_1 \cap \dots \cap U_k$  is contractible. Then the cohomology  $H^*(T^n, \mathbb{Z})$  agrees with Čech cohomology  $H^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathbb{Z})$  [BT, Thm. 15.8]. Since  $H^n(\mathfrak{U}, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^n(T^n, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ , the covering  $\mathfrak{U}$  must have order at least  $n$ .
2. Now suppose just that  $H_1(U, \mathbb{Z})$  maps to zero in  $H_1(T^n, \mathbb{Z})$ , for every  $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ . Since  $T^n$  is compact, we can slightly shrink the elements  $U \in \mathfrak{U}$  so they become subcomplexes of a finite triangulation of  $T^n$ . Then by our homological assumption, each  $U \in \mathfrak{U}$  lifts to a bounded open set under the universal covering map  $\pi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow T^n$ . The components of  $(\pi^{-1}(U), U \in \mathfrak{U})$  therefore give a covering  $\mathfrak{V}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  by open sets of uniformly bounded diameter. By Lebesgue's characterization of the topological dimension of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  [HW, Thms. IV.2, V 8],  $\mathfrak{V}$  has order at least  $n$ , so the same is true of  $\mathfrak{U}$ .

**Examples.** Theorem 2.1, unlike the special cases just sketched, also yields information when elements of  $\mathfrak{U}$  are homologically nontrivial. For example, if  $T^2$  is covered by a pair of open annuli  $U_1, U_2$ , it implies  $U_1 \cap U_2$  must also contain an essential annulus. Similarly, Corollary 2.2 implies the 3-torus admits no covering

$$T^3 = U_1 \cup U_2 \cup U_3$$

such that the components of  $U_1$  are homeomorphic to balls and the components of  $U_2$  and  $U_3$  are homeomorphic to solid tori ( $B^2 \times S^1$ ).

We remark that the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 imply the map

$$H_{n-k-1}(U_1 \cap \cdots \cap U_k, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_{n-k-1}(T^n, \mathbb{Z})$$

is zero for  $1 \leq k \leq n$ . This condition, however, is too weak to control the order of  $\mathfrak{U}$ ; for example, it holds for the covering  $T^n = U_1 \cup U_2$  where  $U_1 = T^n - \{p\}$  and  $U_2$  is a ball about  $p$ .

**The Čech-deRham complex.** To set the stage for the proof of Theorem 2.1, we recall the definition of the Čech-deRham complex  $C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^*)$  (see [BT, §8]).

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} C^0(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^n) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & C^1(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^n) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \cdots & C^n(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^n) \\ d \uparrow & & d \uparrow & & & d \uparrow \\ C^0(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^{n-1}) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & C^1(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^{n-1}) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \cdots & C^n(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^{n-1}) \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ d \uparrow & & d \uparrow & & & d \uparrow \\ C^0(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^0) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & C^1(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^0) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \cdots & C^n(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^0) \end{array}$$

Figure 2. The Čech-deRham complex.

Let  $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_i\}$  be an open covering of a smooth manifold  $M$ . For any set of distinct indices  $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_p\}$ , let  $U_I = U_{i_1} \cap U_{i_2} \cap \cdots \cap U_{i_p}$ . Let  $\Omega^q$  denote the sheaf of smooth  $q$ -forms on  $T^n$ , and let

$$C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^q) = \prod_{|I|=p+1} \Omega^q(U_I)$$

be the space of Čech  $p$ -chains with values in  $\Omega^q$ . The double complex  $C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^*)$  comes equipped with a deRham differential  $d$  and a Čech differential  $\delta$ , satisfying  $d^2 = \delta^2 = 0$  (Figure 2). The diagonal complex

$$A^r = \bigoplus_{p+q=r} C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^q)$$

then admits a differential  $D = d + (-1)^q \delta$  satisfying  $D^2 = 0$ .

**Theorem 2.3** *The cohomology groups  $H_D^r(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^*))$  of the diagonal complex are isomorphic to the deRham cohomology groups  $H_{DR}^r(M)$ .*

This result, which can be regarded as a generalization of the Mayer-Vietoris theorem, follows easily from the fact that the horizontal rows in Figure 2 are exact sequences; see [BT, Prop. 8.8].

**Covering spaces.** Now suppose  $M$  is connected, with universal cover  $\widetilde{M} \rightarrow M$ . Then  $\pi_1(M)$  acts on the vector space  $\Omega^q(\widetilde{M})$ , making it into a flat vector bundle over  $M$ .

Let  $\mathcal{F}^q$  denote the sheaf of flat sections of this bundle. Then for any connected open set  $U \neq \emptyset$  in  $M$  we have

$$\mathcal{F}^q(U) \cong \Omega^q(M_U),$$

where  $M_U = \widetilde{M}/\pi_1(U) \rightarrow M$  is the covering space of  $M$  determined by  $\pi_1(U)$ . The natural lifting  $s : U \rightarrow M_U$  induces a restriction map  $\mathcal{F}^q(U) \rightarrow \Omega^q(U)$ , and thus an element  $\omega \in \mathcal{F}^q(U)$  can be regarded as a form on  $U$  equipped with an extension to  $M_U$ .

The restriction map  $\mathcal{F}^q \rightarrow \Omega^q$  respects both the Čech and deRham differentials, so it determines a chain map

$$C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^q) \rightarrow C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^q).$$

Using the differential  $D = d + (-1)^q \delta$  on both sides, we then get a map between the cohomology groups of the corresponding diagonal complexes.

**Theorem 2.4** *The natural map  $H_D^r(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^*)) \rightarrow H_D^r(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^*))$  is a surjection for every  $r$ .*

**Proof.** By Theorem 2.3, every class  $x \in H_D^r(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega^*))$  is represented by a closed form  $\omega \in \Omega^r(M)$ . Lifting this form to the universal cover, we obtain a cocycle  $y = (\widetilde{\omega}|_{U_i}) \in C^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^r)$  mapping to  $x$ . ■

**Proof of Theorem 2.1.** Let  $\mathfrak{U}$  be a covering of  $T^n$  satisfying the hypotheses of the Theorem.

We claim the sequence

$$C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^{q-1}) \xrightarrow{d} C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^q) \xrightarrow{d} C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^{q+1}) \quad (2.1)$$

is exact, for any  $p, q \geq 0$  satisfying  $p + q = n$ . To see this, suppose  $(\omega_I \in \mathcal{F}^q(U_I), |I| = p + 1)$  is an element of the central term above, with  $d\omega_I = 0$  for all  $I$ . Let  $V$  be a component of  $U_I$ . Then by hypothesis, the image of  $H_1(V, \mathbb{Z})$  in  $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z})$  has rank at most  $n - (p + 1) = q - 1$ . Thus the covering space  $M_V \rightarrow M$  determined by  $\pi_1(V)$  is isomorphic to  $T^k \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$  with  $k < q$ . In particular, we have

$$H_{DR}^q(M_V) \cong H_{DR}^q(T^k \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k}) = 0,$$



so any closed form  $\omega \in \Omega^q(M_V) \cong \mathcal{F}^q(V)$  is exact. Applying this fact to each component of  $U_I$ , we obtain a form  $\eta_I \in \mathcal{F}^{q-1}(U_I)$  satisfying  $d\eta_I = \omega_I$ ; therefore the sequence (2.1) is also exact.

Now assume  $\mathfrak{U}$  has order less than  $n$ . We claim that  $H_D^n(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^*)) = 0$ . Indeed, let  $[y]$  be an  $n$ -dimensional cohomology class, represented by  $y = \sum_0^n y_p$  with  $y_p \in C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^{n-p})$ . Since  $Dy = 0$ , we have  $dy_0 = 0$ , and therefore  $y_0 = dz_0$  by exactness of (2.1). Thus after replacing  $y$  with  $y - Dz_0$  (which does not change its cohomology class), we can assume  $y_0 = 0$  (see the diagram below).

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & 0 & & \\
& d \uparrow & & & \\
& y_0 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & 0 & \\
& d \uparrow & & d \uparrow & \\
z_0 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & y_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \dots
\end{array}$$

Once  $y_0 = 0$  we also have  $dy_1 = 0$ , and therefore we can similarly modify  $y$  by a coboundary  $Dz_1$  to make  $y_1 = 0$ . Continuing in this way, we ultimately obtain a cycle  $y_n \in C^n(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^0)$  representing the cohomology class  $[y]$ . But if the order of  $\mathfrak{U}$  is less than  $n$ , then  $U_I$  is empty whenever  $|I| = n + 1$ ; thus  $y_n = 0$ , and therefore  $H_D^n(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^*)) = 0$ .

On the other hand, the preceding theorems show that  $H_D^n(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^*))$  maps surjectively to  $H_{DR}^n(T^n) = \mathbb{R}$ ; therefore  $\mathfrak{U}$  has order greater than or equal to  $n$ .  $\blacksquare$

**Remark.** By passing from  $\Omega^p$  to  $\mathcal{F}^p$ , we keep track of the fact that all the forms arising in the proof are defined not just on the intersections  $U_I$ , but also on suitable covering spaces of  $T^n$ .

### 3 Lattices and number fields

In this section we review the construction of lattices using totally real fields, and show:

**Theorem 3.1** *For any unimodular lattice  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , the following conditions are equivalent:*

1.  $A \cdot L$  is compact.
2.  $L$  arises from a full module  $M$  in a totally real field  $K/\mathbb{Q}$ .
3. We have  $N(L) > 0$ , and  $\{N(y) : y \in L\}$  is a discrete subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Lattices.** A *lattice* is a discrete subgroup  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}^n$ ; it is *unimodular* if  $|\det(L)| = \text{vol}(\mathbb{R}^n/L) = 1$ . The space of all unimodular lattices can be identified with the homogeneous space

$$G/\Gamma = \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$$

via the bijection  $[g] \mapsto g \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n = L$ .

**Compactness.** We define  $|L|$  and  $N(L)$  to be infimum of  $|y|$  and  $N(y)$  respectively over nonzero elements  $y \in L$ . By Mahler's criterion [Rag, 10.9],

$$\overline{E} \subset \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \text{ is compact} \iff \inf\{|L| : L \in E\} > 0.$$

Similarly, since  $N(y)^{1/n} \leq |y|/\sqrt{n}$ , we can assert:

$$\overline{A \cdot L} \text{ is compact} \iff N(L) > 0. \quad (3.1)$$

The function  $N(L)$  is also sometimes denoted  $m_H(L)$  [BiS], [BW].

**Compact orbits.** Number fields can be used to give concrete examples of lattices such that  $A \cdot L$  is compact.

Let  $K$  be a totally real number field of degree  $n$  and discriminant  $D_K$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . The  $n$  distinct embeddings of  $K$  into  $\mathbb{R}$  give an embedding

$$v : K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (3.2)$$

sending the ring of integers  $\mathcal{O}_K$  to a lattice of determinant  $\sqrt{D_K}$ . More generally, if  $M \subset K$  is a *full module*, i.e. an additive subgroup isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}^n$ , then

$$L = \alpha \cdot v(M) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

is a unimodular lattice, where  $\alpha = |\det v(M)|^{-1/n}$ .

The module  $M$  is invariant under the order

$$\mathfrak{o} = \{x \in K : xM \subset M\}$$

(a subring of finite index in  $\mathcal{O}_K$ ), and hence  $L$  is invariant under the subgroup  $A_L \subset A$  corresponding to the totally positive units

$$\mathfrak{o}_+^* = \mathfrak{o}^* \cap v^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_+^n).$$

By Dirichlet's theorem [BoS, Ch. 2, §4.3], the unit group  $\mathfrak{o}_+^*$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ . Thus  $A/A_L$  is a compact torus, so  $A \cdot L \subset \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$  is compact as well.

Note that by replacing  $M$  with  $xM$  for suitable  $x \in K$ , we can always reduce to the case where  $M$  is an ideal in  $\mathfrak{o}$ . Then we have

$$N(v(x)) = |N_{\mathbb{Q}}^K(x)| \in \mathbb{Z}$$

for all  $x \in M$ . Consequently  $\{N(y) : y \in L\}$  is discrete and  $N(L) > 0$ .

**Proof of Theorem 3.1.** (1)  $\implies$  (2). Suppose  $A \cdot L$  is compact, and let  $A_L$  denote the stabilizer of  $L$  in  $A$ . Then  $L \otimes \mathbb{Q}$  is a module over the commutative algebra  $K = \mathbb{Q}[A_L] \subset M_n(\mathbb{R})$ . The matrices in  $A$  have only real eigenvalues, so  $K$  is a direct sum of  $m$  totally real fields, and therefore the rank of  $\mathfrak{o}_K^*$  is  $n - m$ . But the matrix group  $A_L \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$  embeds in the unit group  $\mathfrak{o}_K^*$ , so  $m = 1$  and  $K$  itself is a totally real field. Thus  $L \otimes \mathbb{Q}$  is a 1-dimensional vector space over  $K$ , so the lattice  $L$  itself is obtained from a full module  $M \subset K$  by the construction above.

The implication (2)  $\implies$  (3) is immediate from discreteness of the norm  $N_{\mathbb{Q}}^K(x)$  on  $M$ .

To see (3)  $\implies$  (1), observe that the map  $g \mapsto N(gx) = \phi(x)$  gives a proper embedding of  $A \backslash G$  into the space of degree  $n$  polynomials on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . There is a finite set  $E \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$  such that  $\phi|_E$  determines  $\phi$ . Consequently, if the values of  $N(x)$  on  $L = g \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n$  are discrete, then  $[g] \cdot \Gamma$  is closed in  $A \backslash G$ , and therefore  $A \cdot L$  is closed in  $G/\Gamma$ . Since  $N(L) > 0$ , by (3.1) the orbit  $A \cdot L$  is actually compact.  $\blacksquare$

**Notes and references.** For more on compact  $A$ -orbits, minimal sets and totally real fields, see [LW] and [Oh]. Lattices such that  $A \cdot L$  is closed are characterized in [TW]. Further references for number-theoretic constructions of lattices include [CoS], [Ba1], [Ba2] and [BN].

We remark that Margulis has proposed:

**Conjecture 3.2** *For  $n \geq 3$ ,  $\overline{A \cdot L} \subset \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$  is compact if and only if  $A \cdot L$  is compact.*

See [Mg, Conj. 9]. This conjecture is equivalent to the assertion that any lattice with  $N(L) > 0$  arises from a number field. The case  $n = 3$  implies Littlewood's conjecture, that  $\liminf n \cdot \|n\alpha\| \cdot \|n\beta\| = 0$  for all real numbers  $\alpha, \beta$ . Related material appears in the paper [CaS] on products of three linear forms, dating from the same period as the work [BiS] on Minkowski's conjecture.

## 4 Proof for compact orbits

In this section we prove:

**Theorem 4.1** *Let  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a lattice such that  $A \cdot L$  is compact in  $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ . Then  $a \cdot L$  is well-rounded for some  $a \in A$ .*

This case is sufficient for applications to number fields, and the framework of its proof provides a guide to the general case (where  $A \cdot L$  is only assumed to be bounded).

**Convex hulls.** To organize the minimal vectors of  $a \cdot L$  as  $a \in A$  varies, we will use a convex hull construction introduced by Skubenko [Sk2]; see also [BW].

We begin with some terminology. Let  $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a nonempty, closed, convex set. The *relative interior*  $B^\circ$  of  $B$  is taken with respect to the smallest hyperplane  $S \supset B$ ; it is always nonempty.

Let  $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a nonzero linear form, with  $\phi|B$  bounded below. If  $\phi|B$  assumes its minimum on a nonempty subset  $F \subset B$ , then  $F$  is a *face* of  $B$ , dual to the *support function*  $\phi$ . Any point  $p \in \partial B$  is contained in a unique *open face*  $F^\circ$ .

The *convex hull* of a set  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , denoted  $\text{hull}(E)$ , is the smallest closed, convex set containing  $E$ . A convex set is a *polyhedron* if it is the convex hull of a finite set of points. We say  $\partial B$  is a *polyhedral complex* if every face of  $B$  is a convex polyhedron.

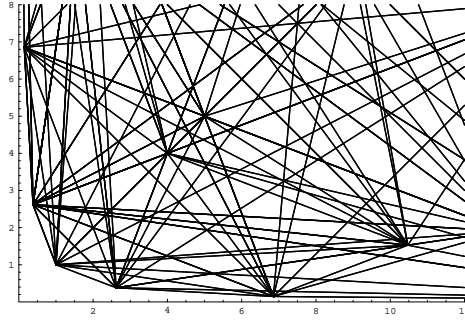


Figure 3. The convex hull of  $L^2$  in  $\mathbb{R}_+^2$ .

**The convex hull of  $L^2$ .** Now let  $L$  be a lattice in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and let  $a = \text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in A$ . To find the minimal vectors of  $a \cdot L$ , consider the convex hull  $B$  of

$$L^2 = \{y^2 : y \in L, y \neq 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}_+^n,$$

where  $y^2 = (y_1^2, \dots, y_n^2)$ . Define a linear form  $\phi_a : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$\phi_a(x) = \sum a_i^2 x_i.$$

Then for any  $y \in L$ , we have  $\phi_a(y^2) = |ay|^2$ . This readily implies:

**Theorem 4.2** *The form  $\phi_a|B$  achieves its minimum on the polyhedral face*

$$F = \text{hull}(y_1^2, \dots, y_m^2)$$

*of  $B$ , where  $a \cdot (\pm y_1, \dots, \pm y_m)$  are the minimal vectors of  $a \cdot L$ .*

Note: the set  $(y_1^2, \dots, y_m^2) = F \cap L^2$  includes the extreme points of  $F$ , but additional points may also appear.

**Corollary 4.3** *If  $L - \{0\}$  is disjoint from the coordinate axes of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , then  $\partial B$  is a polyhedral complex.*

**Proof.** In this case every support function for  $B$  is given by  $\phi(x) = \lambda \phi_a(x)$ , for some  $a \in A$  and  $\lambda > 0$ . ■

Compare [BW].

**Example.** The locus  $B = \text{hull}(L^2)$  for  $L = \mathbb{Z}(1, 1) \oplus \mathbb{Z}(\gamma_+, \gamma_-)$ ,  $\gamma_{\pm} = (1 \pm \sqrt{5})/2$ , is shown in Figure 3. The vertices of  $\partial B$  are the powers  $(\epsilon^n, \epsilon^{-n})$  of the totally positive fundamental unit  $\epsilon = (3 + \sqrt{5})/2$ .

**Stratification.** Any point  $x \in \partial B$  lies in a unique open face  $F^\circ$ , with  $F = \text{hull}(y_1^2, \dots, y_m^2)$  as above. Let

$$M(x) = \langle y_1, \dots, y_m \rangle \subset L \otimes \mathbb{R} \quad (4.1)$$

be the real vector space spanned by the corresponding points of  $L$ . Then for any support function  $\phi_a$  that achieves its minimum on  $F^\circ$ , the span of the minimal vectors of  $a \cdot L$  is the space  $a \cdot M(x)$ .

The level sets of the function  $\delta(x) = \dim M(x)$  determine a stratification

$$\partial B = \bigcup_1^n \tilde{S}_i, \quad \tilde{S}_i = \{x \in \partial B : \delta(x) = i\}.$$

Each stratum is a union of open faces of  $B$ .

**Theorem 4.4** *For each  $i \leq n$ , the union  $\tilde{S}_1 \cup \dots \cup \tilde{S}_i$  is closed.*

**Proof.** The closure of  $\tilde{S}_i$  is the union of the faces  $F$  of  $\partial B$  such that  $F^\circ \subset \tilde{S}_i$ . Since we have  $\partial F \cap L^2 \subset F \cap L^2$ , the lattice points corresponding to any face  $G \subset \partial F$  span a subspace of dimension at most  $i$ . ■

**Theorem 4.5** *If  $x$  and  $y$  belong to the same connected component of  $\tilde{S}_i$ , then  $M(x) = M(y)$ .*

**Proof.** Any two points  $x$  and  $y$  in the same component of  $\tilde{S}_i$  are joined by a chain of open faces of  $\partial B$ . Thus it suffices to treat the case where  $x \in F^\circ$ ,  $y \in G^\circ$  and  $F^\circ \cup G^\circ$  is connected. But in this case either  $F \supset G$  or  $G \supset F$ , and therefore  $M(x) \supset M(y)$  or  $M(y) \supset M(x)$ . Since  $M(x)$  and  $M(y)$  have the same dimension, they are equal. ■

**Number field case.** Now assume  $A \cdot L$  is compact, with stabilizer  $A_L \subset A$ .

By Theorem 3.1,  $L$  arises from a full module in the totally real field  $K = \mathbb{Q}[A_L] \subset M_n(\mathbb{R})$ , and we have  $N(L) > 0$ . In particular,  $y = 0$  is the only point of  $L$  lying on a coordinate axis, and therefore  $\partial B = \partial \text{hull}(L^2)$  is a polyhedral complex. The natural action of  $A_L$  on  $L^2$  by  $y^2 \mapsto (ay)^2 = a^2 y^2$  extends to a linear action on  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$ , preserving  $B$ .

**Theorem 4.6** *The quotient space  $S = \partial B/A_L$  is homeomorphic to the torus  $T^{n-1}$ , with  $\partial B \cong \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$  as its universal cover.*

**Proof.** The map  $f(x) = x/N(x)$  sends  $B$  homeomorphically to the hyperboloid  $H \subset \mathbb{R}_+^n$  defined by  $N(x) = 1$ , and respects the action of  $A_L$ . Clearly  $A \cong \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$  acts simply transitively on  $H$ , so we have  $\partial B/A_L \cong H/A_L \cong A/A_L \cong T^{n-1}$ . ■

**Monodromy over a stratum.** Note that  $M(ax) = a \cdot M(x)$  for any  $a \in A_L$  and  $x \in \partial B$ . Thus the stratification  $\partial B = \bigcup \tilde{S}_i$  is invariant under the action of  $A_L$ , and descends to give a partition of  $S$  into strata  $S_i = \tilde{S}_i/A_L$ . Each  $S_i$  is a finite union of open polyhedral cells. Similarly,  $\delta(x)$  descends to a function on  $S$  with level sets  $S_i$ .

Our next result controls the topological complexity of a stratum. Given a subspace  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  spanned by  $M \cap L$ , let

$$A_{M,L} = \{a \in A_L : a \cdot M = M\}.$$

**Theorem 4.7** *If  $\dim(M) = r > 0$ , then the free abelian group  $A_{M,L}$  has rank at most  $\gcd(r, n) - 1$ .*

**Proof.** The rational vector spaces  $L_{\mathbb{Q}} = L \otimes \mathbb{Q}$  and  $M_{\mathbb{Q}} = (L \cap M) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$  are also vector spaces over the field  $k = \mathbb{Q}[A_{M,L}] \subset K$ . Thus  $s = \deg(k/\mathbb{Q})$  divides both  $n = \dim L_{\mathbb{Q}}$  and  $r = \dim M_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . Since  $A_{M,L}$  embeds into the group of units  $\mathcal{O}_k^*$ , its rank is at most  $s - 1$ . ■

**Corollary 4.8** *For any  $x \in S_i$ , the image of the natural map*

$$\rho : \pi_1(S_i, x) \rightarrow \pi_1(S)$$

*is an abelian group of rank at most  $\gcd(i, n) - 1$ .*

**Proof.** Choose a point  $y \in \tilde{S}_i$  lying over  $x \in S_i$ . Given  $g \in \pi_1(S_i, x)$ , let  $a = \rho(g) \in A_L \cong \pi_1(S)$ . Then  $z = a \cdot y$  lies in the same component of  $\tilde{S}_i$  as  $y$ , as can be seen by lifting a path representative of  $[g]$ . This implies that

$$M(y) = M(z) = M(a \cdot y) = a \cdot M(y),$$

and therefore  $a \in A_{M(y),L}$ . Consequently the rank of the image of  $\rho$  is bounded by the rank of  $A_{M(y),L}$ , which is in turn bounded by  $\gcd(i, n) - 1$ , since  $\dim M(y) = \delta(x) = i$ . ■

**Theorem 4.9** *Every stratum  $S_i$  of  $S$  is the deformation retract of an open set  $U_i \subset S$ .*

**Proof.** After refining the polyhedral decomposition of  $S$  to a triangulation, we can regard  $S$  as a finite simplicial complex and  $S_i$  as an open subset of the closed subcomplex  $T = S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_i$ . Using barycentric subdivision, one can construct an open neighborhood  $V$  of  $T$  which admits a strong deformation retraction to  $T$  [EM, §II.9]. This means there is a homotopy  $\rho : V \times I \rightarrow V$  such that  $\rho_t|_T = \text{id}$  for all  $t$ ,  $\rho_0|_V = \text{id}$  and  $\rho_1(V) = T$ . Letting  $U_i = \rho_1^{-1}(S_i)$ , we obtain an open subset of  $S$  that deforms to  $S_i$  under the homotopy  $\rho_t|_{U_i}$ . ■

**Proof of Theorem 4.1.** The preceding result provides a covering of  $S \cong T^{n-1}$  by open sets  $U_i$  that deformation retract to the strata  $S_i$ . Then for any component  $V$  of  $U_i$ , the map

$$H_1(V, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(S, \mathbb{Z})$$

has rank at most  $\gcd(n, i) - 1 \leq i - 1$ , since it has the same image as the map

$$\pi_1(V, x) \cong \pi_1(S_i, x) \rightarrow \pi_1(S) \cong H_1(S, \mathbb{Z}),$$

where  $x \in V \cap S_i$ . Consequently  $U_n$  must be nonempty, for otherwise we would obtain a open covering of the torus whose existence is ruled out by Corollary 2.2. This shows  $\delta(x) = n$  for some  $x \in S$ , and thus  $a \cdot L$  is well-rounded for some  $a \in L$ .  $\blacksquare$

**Remark.** The stratification  $(S_i)$  used above is actually dual to the stratification used in the proof sketched in the introduction.

## 5 Topology of $\mathbb{R}^n$

In this section we establish the following covering theorem for  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

**Theorem 5.1** *Let  $\mathfrak{U}$  be an open covering of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with inradius  $r > 0$ , and let  $R > 0$ . Suppose that every component  $V$  of the intersection  $U_1 \cap U_2 \cap \cdots \cap U_k$  of  $1 \leq k \leq n$  distinct elements of  $\mathfrak{U}$  is contained in an open set  $F(V)$  isometric to  $B^k(R) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$ . Then  $\mathfrak{U}$  has order at least  $n$ .*

Here  $\mathfrak{U}$  has *inradius*  $r$  if for every  $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , there exists a  $U \in \mathfrak{U}$  with  $B(p, r) \subset U$ .

Note that Theorem 2.1 on coverings of  $T^n$  follows from result above, by passing to the universal cover.

**Bounded cohomology.** The proof of Theorem 5.1 will use the cohomology of bounded differential forms to detect the ‘fundamental class’ of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . We begin with a brief résumé of this theory.

Let  $M$  be a Riemannian manifold, and let  $|v|$  denote the length of a tangent vector  $v \in TM$ . Then the  $L^\infty$ -norm of a smooth  $k$ -form on  $M$  is given by

$$\|\alpha\|_\infty = \sup_{|v_1|=\cdots=|v_k|=1} |\alpha(v_1, \dots, v_k)|.$$

We say a form is *bounded* if both  $\alpha$  and  $d\alpha$  are in  $L^\infty$ .

Let  $\Omega_b^*(M)$  denote the space of smooth, bounded forms on  $M$ , equipped with the norm

$$\|\alpha\|_b = \|\alpha\|_\infty + \|d\alpha\|_\infty.$$

Since  $d^2 = 0$ , we have  $\|d\alpha\|_b \leq \|\alpha\|_b$ . Therefore  $(\Omega_b^*(M), d)$  is a differential complex. The *bounded cohomology groups* of  $M$  are given by

$$H_b^k(M) = \frac{\{\alpha \in \Omega_b^k(M) : d\alpha = 0\}}{d\Omega_b^{k-1}(M)}.$$

See [Gr] for the analogous case of bounded singular cohomology, and [Pan] for an exposition of  $L^2$ -cohomology.

**Invariance properties.** Any smooth map  $f : M \rightarrow N$  between Riemannian manifolds that satisfies

$$\|Df\|_\infty = \sup_{v \neq 0} |Df(v)|/|v| < \infty$$

induces a natural map  $f^* : H_b^*(N) \rightarrow H_b^*(M)$ . In particular, if  $f$  is a quasi-isometric diffeomorphism,  $f^*$  is an isomorphism on bounded cohomology.

**The Poincaré lemma.** The cohomology groups  $H_b^*(M)$  are insensitive to thickenings of  $M$ . To make this precise, let  $I = (-1, 1)$  and let  $M \times I$  be given the product metric. Let  $s : M \rightarrow M \times \{0\}$  be the natural section of the projection map  $p : M \times I \rightarrow M$ . Then we have:

**Lemma 5.2** *The groups  $H_b^*(M \times I)$  and  $H_b^*(M)$  are isomorphic. In fact, for each  $k$  there is an operator*

$$K : \Omega_b^k(M \times I) \rightarrow \Omega_b^{k-1}(M \times I),$$

*satisfying  $\|K\| \leq 2$ , with  $\text{Id} - p^* \circ s^* = (-1)^k(dK - Kd)$ .*

**Proof.** We first recall the proof for deRham cohomology [BT, §4]. Any  $k$ -form on  $M \times I$  can be written as

$$\omega = g(x, t) \alpha + f(x, t) dt \wedge \beta,$$

where  $\alpha = p^*(\alpha')$  and  $\beta = p^*(\beta')$  are the pullbacks of forms of degree  $k$  and  $k-1$  on  $M$ . Using this decomposition of  $\omega$ , we define

$$K : \Omega_b^k(M \times I) \rightarrow \Omega_b^{k-1}(M \times I)$$

by

$$K(\omega) = \left( \int_0^t f(x, s) ds \right) \beta.$$

Then the operator  $K$  satisfies

$$\omega - p^* \circ s^*(\omega) = (-1)^k(dK\omega - Kd\omega), \quad (5.1)$$

which implies  $p^* \circ s^*$  gives an isomorphism on the level of deRham cohomology. The opposite composition satisfies  $s^* \circ p^* = \text{Id}$ , and therefore the deRham cohomology groups of  $M$  and  $M \times I$  are isomorphic.

Now observe that if  $\omega$  is bounded, then so is  $K\omega$ . In fact, we have

$$\|K\omega\|_\infty \leq \|\omega\|_\infty$$

because  $|\int_0^t f(s) ds| \leq \sup |f|$ ; and by (5.1), we have

$$\|dK\omega\|_\infty \leq \|\omega\|_\infty + \|p^* s^* \omega\|_\infty + \|Kd\omega\|_\infty \leq 2\|\omega\|_\infty + \|d\omega\|_\infty,$$

which implies  $\|K\omega\|_b \leq 2\|\omega\|_b$ . Therefore  $K$  also defines a chain homotopy on the complex of bounded forms, showing that the bounded cohomology groups  $H_b^*(M)$  and  $H_b^*(M \times I)$  are isomorphic as well.  $\blacksquare$



**Examples.** The bounded cohomology of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is nontrivial in every dimension  $0 \leq k \leq n$ . For example, the cohomology class  $[\omega] = [dx_1 \cdots dx_n]$  is nonzero because  $\int_{B^n(R)} \omega = C_n R^n$  as  $R \rightarrow \infty$ , while

$$\int_{B^n(R)} d\eta = \int_{S^{n-1}(R)} \eta = O(R^{n-1})$$

for any bounded  $(n-1)$ -form  $\eta$ . The same reasoning shows  $[dx_1 \cdots dx_k] \neq 0$ .

On the other hand, the bounded cohomology of a ball,  $H_b^k(B^n)$ , vanishes for all  $k > 0$ . This follows from the fact that  $B^n$  is quasi-isometric to  $I^n$ , and  $H_b^*(I^n) \cong H_b^*(\mathbb{R}^0)$ . Similarly, for any  $n$ -dimensional manifold we have

$$H_b^{n+i}(B^j \times M^n) = 0 \quad (5.2)$$

for all  $i, j > 0$ .

**A uniform vanishing theorem.** By iterating Lemma 5.2, we obtain the following quantitative version of (5.2):

**Theorem 5.3** *Let  $\omega$  be a closed, bounded  $(n+i)$ -form on  $N = B^j \times M^n$ ,  $i, j > 0$ . Then there is a solution to the equation  $d\eta = \omega$  on  $N$  satisfying*

$$\|\eta\|_b \leq C(n+j)\|\omega\|_b.$$

The constant  $C(n+j)$  is independent of  $M^n$ .

**Cohomology via covers of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .** To adapt the Čech-deRham complex to bounded forms, we must add a uniformity condition to the definition of cochains. Namely, we define

$$C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^q) = \bigoplus_{|I|=p+1} \Omega_b^q(U_I) \quad (5.3)$$

to be a direct sum in the category of *normed spaces*; its elements are those chains such that

$$\|(\omega_I)\| = \sup_I \|\omega_I\|_b$$

is finite. Using this norm, the differentials  $d$  and  $\delta$  become bounded operators on the double complex  $C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^*)$ . We also obtain a diagonal complex

$$A^r = \bigoplus_{p+q=r} C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^q)$$

as before, with differential  $D = \delta + (-1)^p d$ .

**Theorem 5.4** *Let  $\mathfrak{U}$  be an open covering of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with inradius  $r > 0$  and finite order. Then  $H_b^*(\mathbb{R}^n)$  is isomorphic to  $H_D^*(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^*))$ .*

**Proof.** Because of the inradius and order conditions, we can find a partition of unity  $\sum \rho_i = 1$  subordinate to the cover  $U_i$ , with  $0 \leq \rho_i \leq 1$  and  $\sup_i \|d\rho_i\|_\infty < \infty$ . The operators  $\alpha \mapsto \rho_i \alpha$  on  $\Omega_b^p$  are then uniformly bounded. Thus one can

apply the usual proof of the vanishing of the cohomology of fine sheaves [BT, Prop. 8.5] to show the sequence

$$C^0(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^q) \xrightarrow{\delta} C^1(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^q) \xrightarrow{\delta} C^2(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^q) \xrightarrow{\delta} \dots$$

is exact for every  $q$ . Consequently every cohomology class in  $H_D^k(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^*))$  is represented by a cochain in  $C^0(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^k)$ , and the theorem follows.  $\blacksquare$

See [Pan, Ch. 4] for a similar result in the  $L^2$  case.

**Envelopes.** Now let  $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_i\}$  be an open covering of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  satisfying the conditions of Theorem 5.1. Let  $I$  range over index sets with  $|I| = k$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq n$ , and let  $V$  range over the components of  $U_I$ . By hypothesis,  $V$  is contained in an open set  $F(V) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  isometric to  $B^k(R) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$ .

Let  $R_k = 10^{n-k+1}R$ . We will construct open sets  $E(V) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $M^{n-k}(V) \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$  such that:

- (E<sub>1</sub>)  $V \subset E(V)$ ;
- (E<sub>2</sub>)  $E(V)$  is isometric to  $B^k(R_k) \times M^{n-k}(V)$ ; and
- (E<sub>3</sub>)  $V' \subset V \implies E(V') \subset E(V)$ , whenever  $V'$  is a component of  $U_J$  and  $|J| = k+1$ .

We refer to  $E(V)$  as the *envelope* of  $V$ .

To construct  $E(V)$ , consider the unique product structure

$$\mathbb{R}^n \cong \mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k} \tag{5.4}$$

extending the isometry  $F(V) \cong B^k(R) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$ . In these coordinates, we define

$$E(V) = B^k(R_k) \times M^{n-k}(V),$$

where  $M^{n-k}(V)$  is an  $R_k$ -neighborhood of the projection of  $V$  to the  $\mathbb{R}^{n-k}$  factor in (5.4).

By construction, the sets  $V$  and  $E(V)$  are approximately equal at scale  $R_k$ . More precisely, we have

$$B(V, R_k/2) \subset E(V) \subset B(V, 3R_k). \tag{5.5}$$

Conditions (E<sub>1</sub>) and (E<sub>2</sub>) above are now immediate. To verify (E<sub>3</sub>), simply note that if  $V'$  is a component of  $U_J$ , with  $|J| = k+1$  and  $V' \subset V$ , then (5.5) implies

$$E(V') \subset B(V', 3R_{k+1}) \subset B(V, R_k/2) \subset E(V).$$

**Enveloping forms.** We define the normed space of *enveloping forms* for  $V$  by

$$\mathcal{F}_b^q(V) = \Omega_b^q(E(V)).$$

These are forms on  $V$  equipped with a bounded extension to the envelope  $E(V)$ . We extend the definition to  $U_I$  by setting

$$\mathcal{F}_b^q(U_I) = \bigoplus \Omega_b^q(V),$$

where the sum is over the components of  $U_I$ ; and finally we define

$$C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^q) = \bigoplus_{|I|=p+1} \mathcal{F}_b^q(U_I).$$

As in (5.3), both direct sums above are taken in the category of normed spaces.

The operators  $d$  and  $\delta$  make  $C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^*)$  into a chain complex, and the restriction maps  $\mathcal{F}_b^*(U_I) \rightarrow \Omega^*(U_I)$  determine a natural map

$$H_D^*(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^*)) \rightarrow H_D^*(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^*)) \quad (5.6)$$

on the level of cohomology.

**Proof of Theorem 5.1.** Let  $\mathfrak{U}$  be a covering of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  satisfying the hypotheses of the theorem, but with order less than  $n$ . We will deduce a contradiction, by showing the bounded cohomology class

$$[\omega] = [dx_1 \cdots dx_n] \in H_b^n(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

is zero.

To begin with, note that  $[\omega]$  lifts to a class  $[y_0] \in H_D^n(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^*))$ , represented by the cocycle

$$y_0 = (\omega|E(V)) \in C^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}^n).$$

This class  $[y_0]$  projects back to  $[\omega]$  under the composition of (5.6) with the isomorphism

$$H_D^n(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_b^*)) \cong H_b^n(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

provided by Theorem 5.4. Thus to complete the proof, it suffices to show  $[y_0] = 0$  in  $H_D^n(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^*))$ .

We first show the sequence

$$C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^{q-1}) \xrightarrow{d} C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^q) \xrightarrow{d} C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^{q+1}) \quad (5.7)$$

is exact, whenever  $p + q = n$ . To see this, suppose  $(\omega_{V,I})$  is an element of the central term above, with  $\omega_{V,I} \in \Omega_b^q(E(V))$  and  $d\omega_{V,I} = 0$ . Then for each  $V$ , the envelope  $E(V)$  is isometric to  $B^k(R_k) \times M^{q-1}(V)$ , where  $k = p + 1$ . Since  $R_k \leq 10^{n+1}R$ , by Theorem 5.3 can solve the equation  $\omega_{V,I} = d\eta_{V,I}$  on  $E(V)$  with a uniform bound

$$\|\eta_{V,I}\|_b \leq C(R)\|\omega_{V,I}\|_b.$$

Thus  $(\eta_{V,I})$  defines a chain in  $C^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^{q-1})$  mapping under  $d$  to  $(\omega_{V,I})$ , and exactness is established.

It follows, just as in the proof of Theorem 2.1, that the cocycle  $y_0$  is cohomologous to a cycle  $y_n \in C^n(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^0)$ . But since  $\mathfrak{U}$  has order less than  $n$ , this chain group vanishes, and therefore  $[y_0] = [y_n] = 0$  in  $H_D^n(C^*(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}_b^*))$ . ■

## 6 Incompressible subspaces

In this section we introduce the theory of incompressible subspaces  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , in preparation for studying general lattices with  $N(L) > 0$ .

**Norm and support.** Let  $e_i, i \in I = \{1, \dots, n\}$  be the standard basis for  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Then the elements  $e_J = e_{j_1} \wedge e_{j_2} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{j_k}$  give a basis for  $\wedge^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , as  $J$  ranges over all increasing sequences  $(j_1, \dots, j_k) \subset I$ . We define the *norm* and *support* of an element

$$\omega = \sum_{|J|=k} m_J e_J \in \wedge^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

by  $\|\omega\| = \sup_{|J|=k} |m_J|$  and  $\text{supp}(\omega) = \{J : m_J \neq 0\}$ .

**Measured subspaces and discrete groups.** A  $k$ -dimensional *measured subspace* is a real linear subspace  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  equipped with a nonzero volume element

$$\det(M) \in \wedge^k(M),$$

well-defined up to sign.

The set of all such  $M$  is naturally parameterized by the space

$$\mathcal{G}_{n,k} = \text{GL}_{n,k}(\mathbb{R}) / \text{SL}_k^\pm(\mathbb{R}),$$

where  $\text{SL}_k^\pm(\mathbb{R})$  is the group of  $k \times k$  matrices with determinant  $\pm 1$ , and  $\text{GL}_{n,k}(\mathbb{R})$  is the space of linear maps  $g : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  of maximal rank. The measured subspace corresponding to  $[g] \in \mathcal{G}_{n,k}$  is simply  $M = g(\mathbb{R}^k)$ , with  $\det(M) = g(e_1) \wedge \dots \wedge g(e_k)$ .

Note that  $\mathcal{G}_{n,k}$  is an  $\mathbb{R}_+$ -bundle over the compact Grassmann variety of  $k$ -planes in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . In particular,

$$\overline{E} \subset \mathcal{G}_{n,k} \text{ is compact} \iff 0 < \inf_E \|\det(M)\| \leq \sup_E \|\det(M)\| < \infty. \quad (6.1)$$

**Compressibility.** A measured subspace  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is *compressible* if there is a sequence  $a_n \in A$  such that  $\|\det(a_n \cdot M)\| \rightarrow 0$ . Otherwise  $M$  is *incompressible*. Note that compressibility depends only on the support of  $M$ , and it makes sense to refer to an incompressible subspace.

The principal result of this section shows that if  $M$  is incompressible, then  $\det(a \cdot M)$  is large outside a set of the form  $B^i \times \mathbb{R}^j \subset A$ , with  $j \leq \gcd(k, n) - 1$ .

**Theorem 6.1** *Given  $0 < k \leq n$ , there exist:*

- *connected subgroups  $H_1, \dots, H_N$  of  $A$ , with  $\dim H_i \leq \gcd(k, n) - 1$ , and*
- *compact sets  $B_R \subset A$ , indexed by  $R \geq 1$ ,*

*such that for any incompressible  $M \in \mathcal{G}_{n,k}$  with  $\inf_A \|\det(a \cdot M)\| = 1$ , we have*

$$\{a \in A : \|\det(a \cdot M)\| \leq R\} \subset a_0 \cdot B_R \cdot H_i \quad (6.2)$$

*for some subgroup  $H_i$  and some  $a_0 \in A$ .*

**Rank of the stabilizer.** We denote the stabilizer of  $M \in \mathcal{G}_{k,n}$  by

$$A_M = \{a \in A : a \cdot M = M \text{ and } \det(a|M) = 1\};$$

it is a connected subgroup isomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}_+^d$  for some  $d$ . The first step in the proof of Theorem 6.1 is to control the size of  $A_M$ . Note that the bound we obtain parallels Theorem 4.7 from the number field case.

**Theorem 6.2** *If  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is an incompressible subspace of dimension  $k > 0$ , then we have  $\dim A_M \leq \gcd(k, n) - 1$ .*

**Proof.** We claim that  $A_M = \{a \in A : a \cdot M = M\}$ . Indeed, if  $a \cdot M = M$  and  $\det(a|M) \neq 1$ , then either  $\|\det(a^n \cdot M)\| \rightarrow 0$  or  $\|\det(a^{-n} \cdot M)\| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow +\infty$ , contradicting incompressibility of  $M$ .

Now suppose  $A_M$  has dimension  $s - 1$ . Then the eigenspaces of a regular element of  $g \in A_M$  determine a splitting  $\mathbb{R}^n = \bigoplus_1^s V_i$ , with  $n_i = \dim V_i > 0$  and  $\sum n_i = n$ . Since  $g \cdot M = M$ , we can also write  $M$  as a direct sum of eigenspaces  $M_i = M \cap V_i$ , and therefore

$$A_M = \left\{ a = \bigoplus_1^s a_i \cdot \text{Id}_{V_i} : \prod a_i^{n_i} = 1 \right\}.$$

Note that  $k_i = \dim M_i$  satisfies  $\sum k_i = k$ . Since

$$\det(a|M) = \prod a_i^{k_i} = 1$$

for all  $a \in A_M$ , the exponents  $(n_i)$  and  $(k_i)$  must be integral multiples of a common primitive integral vector  $(p_i)$ . Consequently  $p = \sum_1^s p_i$  divides both  $n = \sum n_i$  and  $k = \sum k_i$ , and therefore  $s = \dim A_M + 1 = \sum_1^s 1 \leq p \leq \gcd(k, n)$ .  $\blacksquare$

**Strict incompressibility.** We say  $M$  is *strictly* incompressible if the function

$$\|\det(a \cdot M)\| : A/A_M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

is proper.

By convex duality,  $M$  is incompressible iff there exist  $\alpha_J \geq 0$  such that  $\chi_I = \sum_{J \in \text{supp}(M)} \alpha_J \chi_J$ , and strictly incompressible if we can take  $\alpha_J > 0$ . (Here  $\chi_J : I \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  is the indicator function of  $J \subset I$ .)

**Examples.** Consider the measured subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^4$  given by

$$\begin{aligned} \det(M_1) &= (e_1 + e_2 + e_3) \wedge e_4, \\ \det(M_2) &= (e_1 + e_2 + e_3) \wedge (e_3 + e_4), \quad \text{and} \\ \det(M_3) &= (e_1 + e_2) \wedge (e_3 + e_4). \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\det(a^n M_1) \rightarrow 0$  for  $a = \text{diag}(2, 2, 2, 1/8)$ ,  $M_1$  is compressible. The measured subspace  $M_2$  is incompressible, but not strictly so: for  $a = \text{diag}(2, 2, 1/2, 1/2)$ ,  $\|\det(a^n \cdot M_2)\|$  stays bounded as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , but  $a \cdot M_2 \neq M_2$ . The subspace  $M_3$  is strictly incompressible.

**Theorem 6.3** *If  $M$  is incompressible, then there exists a strictly incompressible measured subspace  $M'$  with  $\text{supp } M' \subset \text{supp } M$ .*

**Proof.** We can take  $M = M'$  if  $M$  itself is strictly incompressible.

Otherwise, there is an  $a \in A$  such that  $a_J \leq 1$  for all  $J \in \text{supp}(M)$  and strict inequality holds for some multi-index  $J'$ . This implies  $\|\det(a^n M)\|$  is bounded above by  $\|\det(M)\|$ ; it is also bounded below (away from zero), by incompressibility of  $M$ . Thus the compactness criterion (6.1) implies  $a^n \cdot M$  accumulates on some  $M' \in \mathcal{G}_{n,k}$ .

Since  $A \cdot M' \subset \overline{A \cdot M}$ ,  $M'$  is also incompressible; and by construction, the support of  $M'$  is strictly smaller than that of  $M$  (it excludes  $J'$ ). But the support cannot shrink indefinitely, so after iterating this process a finite number of steps we obtain a strictly incompressible subspace with  $\text{supp}(M') \subset \text{supp}(M)$ . ■

**Proof of Theorem 6.1.** There are only a finite number of possibilities for the support of a  $k$ -dimensional subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Thus we can choose  $M_1, \dots, M_N \in \mathcal{G}_{n,k}$ , such that every strictly incompressible  $M \in \mathcal{G}_{n,k}$  satisfies  $\text{supp } M = \text{supp } M_i$  for some  $i$ . Let  $H_i = A_{M_i}$ .

Next, consider any  $M_0$  in the compact set of incompressible subspaces

$$\mathcal{M}_{n,k} = \{M \in \mathcal{G}_{n,k} : \|\det(M)\| \leq 2, \text{ and } \inf_A \|\det(a \cdot M)\| = 1\}.$$

By the preceding theorem, we have  $\text{supp}(M_i) \subset \text{supp}(M_0)$  for some  $i$ . Let  $U \subset \mathcal{G}_{n,k}$  be the open set defined by

$$U = \{M : \det(M) = \sum m_J e_J \text{ with } \min_{J \in \text{supp } M_i} |m_J| > \epsilon\},$$

where  $\epsilon > 0$  is chosen so that  $M_0 \in U$ . There there is a constant  $C > 0$  such that

$$\|\det(a \cdot M)\| \geq C \cdot \|\det(a \cdot M_i)\| \quad (6.3)$$

for all  $M \in U$  and  $a \in A$ .

Since  $M_i$  is strictly incompressible, the map  $\|\det(a \cdot M_i)\| : A/H_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is proper. Thus there is a compact set  $B_{R,U} \subset A$  such that

$$\{a \in A : \|\det(a \cdot M_i)\| \leq C^{-1} \cdot R\} \subset B_{R,U} \cdot H_i.$$

By (6.3), we then have

$$\{a \in A : \|\det(a \cdot M)\| \leq R\} \subset B_{R,U} \cdot H_i$$

for all  $M \in U$ . Since  $\mathcal{M}_{n,k}$  is compact, we can take the union of the sets  $B_{R,U}$  over a finite cover to obtain a compact set  $B_R$  that works simultaneously for all  $M_0 \in \mathcal{M}_{n,k}$ . It follows that (6.2) holds for any measured subspace with  $\inf_A \|\det(a \cdot M)\| = 1$ , by choosing  $a_0$  such that  $a_0^{-1} M \in \mathcal{M}_{n,k}$ . ■

**Remark.** Only certain collections of multi-indices  $J$  can arise as  $J = \text{supp}(M)$  for some  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , but the set of  $J$  that do arise is very difficult to describe explicitly [Va].

## 7 Proof for bounded orbits

In this section we complete the proof of our main result, by showing:

**Theorem 7.1** *If  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is a unimodular lattice with  $N(L) > 0$ , then  $\overline{A \cdot L}$  contains a well-rounded lattice.*

The idea of the proof is to define a covering  $U_1, \dots, U_n$  of  $A \cong \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$  determined by the span of the minimal vectors of  $a \cdot L$  (as in the case of a compact orbit), and then apply Theorem 5.1 to deduce  $U_n \neq \emptyset$ .

**Notation.** We will write  $A = O(B)$  and  $A \asymp B$  to indicate that  $A \leq C_n B$  and  $A/C_n \leq B \leq C_n A$ , where  $C_n$  depends only on the dimension  $n$ .

**Metrics.** We begin by introducing a translation-invariant metric  $d(a, b)$  on  $A$ .

Let  $\text{Lie}(A)$  be the Lie algebra of  $A$ , regarded as the space of vectors  $(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $\sum t_i = 0$ . Let  $\exp : \text{Lie}(A) \rightarrow A$  be the exponential map, defined by

$$\exp(t) = \text{diag}(e^{t_1}, \dots, e^{t_n}),$$

let  $\log : A \rightarrow \text{Lie}(A)$  be its inverse, and finally define

$$d(a, b) = |\log(a) - \log(b)|.$$

Clearly  $(A, d)$  is isometric to the Euclidean space  $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ . We also have  $d(a, b) \asymp \log \|a^{-1}b\|$ , where  $\|\text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n)\| = \sup |a_i|$  is the operator norm on  $A$ .

**Almost minimal vectors.** Given a  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $r \geq 0$ , let  $\text{span}_r(L) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  denote the real vector space spanned by

$$\{y \in L : |y| \leq (1+r)|L|\}.$$

Note that  $L$  is well-rounded iff  $\text{span}_0(L) = \mathbb{R}^n$ , and when  $r > 0$  is small, the generators of  $\text{span}_r(L)$  are almost minimal vectors for  $L$ .

Let  $\dim_r(L) = \dim \text{span}_r(L)$ . Then  $\dim_r(L)$  is an increasing function of  $r$ , with at most  $(n-1)$  jump discontinuities. Away from these jumps,  $\dim_r(L)$  is stable as  $L$  varies; more precisely, if  $0 < r < s < t$  are given, then there is a neighborhood  $U$  of the identity in  $A$  such that

$$\dim_r(L) \leq \dim_s(a \cdot L) \leq \dim_t(L) \quad (7.1)$$

for all lattices  $L$  and all  $a \in U$ .

**Covering A.** We now define a covering  $(U_k)_1^n$  of  $A$ , depending on a parameter  $0 < \epsilon < 1$ , by:

$$U_k = \{a \in A : \dim_r(a \cdot L) = k \text{ for all } r \text{ in a neighborhood of } r = k\epsilon.\} \quad (7.2)$$

**Theorem 7.2** *The sets  $U_1, \dots, U_n$  give an open covering of  $A \cong \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$  with inradius bounded below.*

**Proof.** The sets  $(U_k)$  are open by stability of the function  $\dim_r(a \cdot L)$ . To see they cover, given  $a \in A$  consider the least  $k \geq 1$  such that  $\dim_{(k+1/2)\epsilon}(a \cdot L) \leq k$ . Then  $k \leq n$  and  $\dim_{(k-1/2)\epsilon}(a \cdot L) \geq k$ , so we have

$$\dim_r(L) = k \text{ for } (k - 1/2)\epsilon \leq r \leq (k + 1/2)\epsilon.$$

Thus  $a$  belongs to  $U_k$ . Moreover, by (7.1), there is a neighborhood  $U$  of the identity in  $A$ , depending only on  $\epsilon$ , such that  $a \cdot U \subset U_k$  as well. Thus the inradius of the covering is bounded below. ■

**Incompressibility.** We now bring the ideas of the preceding section into play.

Let  $P = \mathbb{Z}y_1 \oplus \cdots \mathbb{Z}y_k$  be a discrete subgroup of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , of rank  $k > 0$ . Let  $|P|$  and  $N(P)$  denote the minimum of  $|y|$  and  $N(y)$  over nonzero vectors  $y \in P$ . The *determinant* of  $P$  is defined by

$$\det(P) = y_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge y_k \in \wedge^k(\mathbb{R}^n);$$

it is well-defined up to sign, and satisfies

$$\|\det(P)\| \asymp \text{vol}(P \otimes \mathbb{R}/P).$$

Since the quotient torus  $(P \otimes \mathbb{R})/P$  contains an embedded ball of diameter  $|P|$ , we also have Minkowski's bound

$$|P|^k = O(\|\det(P)\|). \quad (7.3)$$

Let  $M_k : U_k \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{n,k}$  be the function sending  $a \in U_k$  to the  $k$ -dimensional subspace

$$M_k(a) = a^{-1} \cdot \text{span}_{k\epsilon}(a \cdot L),$$

with its determinant defined by  $\det M_k(a) = \det(M_k(a) \cap L)$ . The vectors in  $L$  spanning  $M_k(a)$  are locally constant, so  $M_k(a)$  is itself a locally constant function on  $U_k$ .

**Theorem 7.3** *The measured subspace  $M_k(a)$  is incompressible. More precisely, we have  $\|\det(a \cdot M_k(a))\| = O(1)$  and*

$$\|\det(b \cdot M_k(a))\| \geq c(N(L)) > 0$$

for all  $a \in U_k$  and  $b \in A$

(Here  $c(N(L))$  is a constant depending only on  $N(L)$ .)

**Proof.** Given  $a \in U_k$ , let  $M = M_k(a)$  and let  $P = M \cap L$ . Then by the definition of  $\text{span}_{k\epsilon}(a \cdot L)$ , there are linearly independent lattices  $y_1, \dots, y_k \in P$  such that  $|ay_i| = O(|a \cdot L|)$ . Since  $L$  is unimodular, we have  $|\det(a \cdot L)| = 1$  and thus  $|a \cdot L| = O(1)$  by (7.3); therefore

$$\|\det(a \cdot M)\| \leq \|(ay_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge (ay_m)\| = O(1).$$



For the lower bound, note that  $N(b \cdot P) = N(P) \geq N(L) > 0$  for any  $b \in A$ , and thus

$$\sqrt{n} \cdot N(L)^{1/n} \leq |b \cdot P|$$

by the inequality between the arithmetic and geometric means. Applying (7.3) again, we find that  $\|\det(b \cdot P)\| = \|\det(b \cdot M)\|$  is bounded below by a constant  $c(N(L))$  depending only on  $N(L)$ . ■

**Theorem 7.4** *There is a constant  $R > 0$  such that every component  $V$  of  $U_k$  lies in a region  $F(V) \subset A$  isometric to  $B^i(R) \times \mathbb{R}^j$ , where  $j \leq \gcd(k, n) - 1$  and  $i + j = n - 1$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $V$  be a component of  $U_k$ . Since  $M_k(a)$  is continuous, it assumes a constant value  $M$  on  $V$ . By the preceding result, we can rescale  $\det(M)$  so that  $\inf_A \|\det(a \cdot M)\| \geq 1$  and for all  $a \in V$  we have

$$\|\det(a \cdot M_k(a))\| = \|\det(a \cdot M)\| \leq S,$$

where  $S$  depends only on  $N(L)$ . Then by Theorem 6.1, there is a compact set  $K_S \subset A$  such that

$$V \subset \{a : \|\det(a \cdot M)\| \leq S\} \subset a_0 \cdot K_S \cdot H$$

for some  $a_0 \in A$  and some  $j$ -dimensional subgroup  $H \subset A$  with  $j \leq \gcd(k, n) - 1$ . Choose  $R > 0$  such that  $K_S$  is contained in the ball  $B(e, R)$  of radius  $R$  about the identity  $e \in A$ . Then  $V$  is contained in the region

$$F(V) = a_0 \cdot B(e, R) \cdot H.$$

Since  $\log(H) \subset \text{Lie}(A)$  is isometric to  $\mathbb{R}^j$ , the region  $F(V)$  is isometric to the product  $B^i(R) \times \mathbb{R}^j$ , where  $i + j = \dim A = n - 1$ . ■

**Theorem 7.5** *The open set  $U_n \subset A$  is nonempty.*

**Proof.** Suppose to the contrary that  $U_n$  is empty. Let  $\mathcal{U}$  be the open covering of  $A \cong \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$  by the components of the sets  $U_1, \dots, U_{n-1}$ . Then the inradius of  $\mathcal{U}$  is bounded below. Moreover, if  $V'$  is a component of the intersection of  $k$  distinct elements of  $\mathcal{U}$ , then  $V'$  is contained in a component  $V$  of  $U_j$  for some  $j \leq n - k$ . By the preceding result, we have

$$V \subset F(V) \cong B^{k'}(R) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1-k'}$$

where  $n - 1 - k' \leq \gcd(j, n) - 1 \leq n - k - 1$ . Thus  $k' \geq k$ , and therefore  $\mathcal{U}$  satisfies the hypotheses of the covering Theorem 5.1. Consequently  $\mathcal{U}$  has order at least  $n - 1$ : it contains  $n$  distinct elements whose intersection is nonempty. But any  $n$  elements of  $\mathcal{U}$  must include two distinct components from the same  $U_i$ , whose intersection is empty. This contradiction shows  $U_n \neq \emptyset$ . ■

**Corollary 7.6** *For any  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists an  $L' \in A \cdot L$  such that  $\dim_{n\epsilon}(L') = n$ .*

**Proof of Theorem 7.1.** By the Corollary above, for any  $m > 0$  there is a lattice  $L_m \in A \cdot L$  such that  $\dim_{1/m}(L_m) = n$ . Since  $N(L) > 0$ , the sequence  $L_m$  has an accumulation point  $L'$  in the compact set  $\overline{A \cdot L}$ . Then  $\text{span}_{1/m}(L') = n$  for every  $m > 0$ , so  $\text{span}_0(L') = n$  and  $L'$  is a well-rounded lattice. ■

## 8 Minkowski's conjecture

We conclude by showing the main result implies:

**Theorem 8.1** *Suppose that for all  $k \leq n$ , the covering radius of any well-rounded unimodular lattice  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^k$  satisfies*

$$\text{cov}(L) \leq \sqrt{k}/2,$$

*with equality only when  $L \in \text{SO}_k(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mathbb{Z}^k$ .*

*Then Minkowski's conjecture holds for all lattices in  $\mathbb{R}^k$ ,  $k \leq n$ .*

**Covering radii.** We denote the covering radii of a unimodular lattice  $L$  with respect to  $|x|$  and  $N(x)$  by

$$\text{cov}(L) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \inf_{y \in L} |x - y|, \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Ncov}(L) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \inf_{y \in L} N(x - y).$$

Note that  $\text{cov}(L)$  is a continuous function of  $L$ , while  $\text{Ncov}(L)$  only satisfies the semicontinuity property

$$\limsup \text{Ncov}(L_i) \leq \text{Ncov}(\lim L_i). \quad (8.1)$$

As usual, we have  $\text{Ncov}(L)^{1/n} \leq \text{cov}(L)/\sqrt{n}$ .

Recall that Minkowski's conjecture ( $M_n$ ) asserts that all unimodular lattices  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  satisfy

$$\text{Ncov}(L) \leq \text{Ncov}(\mathbb{Z}^n) = 2^{-n}, \quad (8.2)$$

and equality holds iff  $L \in A \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n$ . Similarly, conjecture ( $C_n$ ) asserts that if  $L$  is well-rounded, then

$$\text{cov}(L) \leq \text{cov}(\mathbb{Z}^n) = \sqrt{n}/2, \quad (8.3)$$

and equality holds iff  $L \in \text{SO}_n(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n$ .

For the proof of Theorem 8.1, we will use the following two results of Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer.

**Theorem 8.2** *Minkowski's conjecture holds for all lattices in a neighborhood of  $L = \mathbb{Z}^n \in \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})/\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ .*

**Theorem 8.3** *If Minkowski's conjecture holds for all lattices in  $\mathbb{R}^k$ ,  $k < n$ , then it also holds for all lattices  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $N(L) = 0$ .*

See [BiS, Theorems 1 and 2].

**Proof of Theorem 8.1.** Assuming  $(C_k)$  holds for all  $k \leq n$ , we will show that Minkowski's conjecture  $(M_k)$  also holds for all  $k \leq n$ . Proceeding inductively, we can assume  $(M_k)$  holds for  $k < n$ , so we need only establish  $(M_n)$ . By the result of Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer above, we need only prove  $(M_n)$  for lattices  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $N(L) > 0$ . But in this case, Theorem 7.1 shows there is a well-rounded lattice  $L' \in \overline{A \cdot L}$ ; by combining the inequalities (8.1) and (8.3), we then immediately obtain the bound

$$\text{Ncov}(L) \leq \text{Ncov}(L') \leq (\text{cov}(L')/\sqrt{n})^n \leq 2^{-n} \quad (8.4)$$

required for Minkowski's conjecture.

It remains to check the case of equality. First, observe that if  $g \in \text{SO}_n(\mathbb{R})$  and

$$\text{Ncov}(g \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n)^{1/n} = \text{cov}(\mathbb{Z}^n)/\sqrt{n}, \quad (8.5)$$

then  $g \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n = \mathbb{Z}^n$ . Indeed, the extreme values of  $\text{Ncov}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$  and  $\text{cov}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$  are both attained at the points  $x = (\pm 1/2, \dots, \pm 1/2)$ , and if  $g$  does not permute these points then strict inequality holds in (8.5); cf. [Dy, I.3].

Now suppose equality holds in (8.2). Then the two inequalities in (8.4) are equalities, and consequently  $L' = g \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n = \mathbb{Z}^n$ , since these are the cases of equality in (8.3) and (8.5).

Thus when  $\text{Ncov}(L) = 2^{-n}$ , the orbit  $A \cdot L$  accumulates on the standard lattice  $L' = \mathbb{Z}^n$ . Since Minkowski's conjecture holds in a neighborhood of  $\mathbb{Z}^n$ , we can only have equality when  $L \in A \cdot \mathbb{Z}^n$ , and the proof is complete. ■

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